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ture in a much more complete form. Of course, for instructors who have not the capacity or the incentive to seek the sources that are now easily accessible, they may be of value. It is, however, impossible for one not thoroughly conversant with the mechanism of the educational world to say that the sphere of their usefulness is limited; and it is quite likely that with the assistance which the author proffers to all who may use the book, and in view of the fact that busy teachers may thus be enabled to carry on experimental investigations with much economy of method and effort, they may be made to fulfil a distinct function and be productive of beneficial results. The subjects considered are: The Physical Growth of Children; General Physical Conditions and Particular Physical Defects; Unlearned Reactions; Learned Reactions; Sense Perception; Apperception; Attention; Imagery; Memory; Association; Reasoning; The Emotional Life of Children; Moral Education and Discipline; Adolescence; Directions for Practical Work; etc., etc.

The price of the volume, considering the fact that it contains but 157 pages and is unbound, is rather high, as are all our periodical university publications. μ .

THE WORSHIP OF AUGUSTUS CÆSAR. Derived from a Study of Coins, Monuments, Calendars, Æras and Astronomical and Astrological Cycles, the Whole Establishing a New Chronology and Survey of History and Religion. By *Alexander Del Mar*. New York: The Cambridge Encyclopedia Co. 1900. Pages, xxiv, 346.

This voluminous book is the product of the lucubrations of a man who takes a great interest in ancient chronology and the fixation of dates; but the ulterior purport of the book is religious. Alexander Del Mar, known chiefly for his various books on money, monetary systems, and the history of money in various countries, states the purpose of this present and latest book from his pen in the following words: "The abyss of misery and depravity from which Christianity redeemed the Roman Empire can never be fully understood without a knowledge of the impious worship of emperors to which Europe once bowed its credulous and terrified head. When this omitted chapter is restored to the history of Rome, Christianity will spring into a new and more vigorous life; for then only will it be perceived how deep and ineradicably its roots are planted, how lofty are its branches and how deathless are its aims." The book contains many interesting remarks, but the author decidedly lacks critique. He accepts unreliable statements which ought to be rejected. One instance will suffice to characterise his statements: On page 123 he fixes the era of the nativity of Buddha as 721 B. C. Among many correct statements, he says (following Lillie): "Buddha was born on the eighth day of the second month, viz., December 25th . . ." He further states that the "Messianic star stood over the place of his birth;" that "he was born among shepherds; that he was recognised by the seers or magi; his favorite disciple, of whom there were twelve, was Arjon; the duration of his long fast was forty days; his doctrines are

contained in the Baghant Geeta (*sic!*); he was condemned to death and he partook of a Last Supper with his disciples (Bishop Bigandet, II., 36); Buddha was cruelly murdered on the vernal equinox; he descended to hell to judge the dead, remained there three days and nights, rose again and ascended bodily to heaven. His principal sacrament was baptism; his flower the lotus; his epigraphic symbols the Latin and the Greek cross († +) and the mystic fan; his zodion was the Lamb; the sign of his future coming is the White Horse." P. C.

ALLGEMEINE PHYSIOLOGIE. Ein Grundriss der Lehre vom Leben. Von *Max Verworn*, Dr. Med. et Phil., Professor der Physiologie und Direktor des Physiologischen Instituts an der Universität Göttingen. Mit 295 Abbildungen. Dritte, neu bearbeitete Auflage. Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer. 1901. Pages, xii, 631. Price, bound, 17 Marks.

DAS NEURON IN ANATOMIE UND PHYSIOLOGIE. Vortrag gehalten in der gemeinschaftlichen Sitzung der medizinischen Hauptgruppe der 72. Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte zu Aachen am 19. September, 1900. In erweiterter Form herausgegeben. Von *Max Verworn*. Mit 22 Abbildungen im Text. Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer. 1900. Pages, 54.

We are glad to call attention to the appearance of a third edition of Dr. Max Verworn's well-known text-book of general physiology, which originally appeared in 1894, and of which the first chapter, treating of the objects and methods of physiological research, appeared in *The Monist* at about that time. The present edition has been increased by about 32 pages, and by some 10 new cuts. An English, French, Russian, and Italian translation of the work have now appeared, and the book in general has proved itself to be a useful manual. The point of view from which Dr. Verworn has approached his subject is that of *comparative physiology*, and in performing his task he has endeavored so far as possible to revert to the principles which guided the research of the great master of this science, Johannes Müller.

The same author has also given us in a printed lecture originally delivered in September, 1900, before the Congress of German Naturalists and Physicians, a concise synopsis of the researches which have been conducted in connexion with the doctrine of neurons. The idea lying at the foundation of the doctrine of neurons is that the ganglionic cells and the nervous fibres proceeding from them constitute a single unit. The axal cylinder of the nervous fibres, with its collateral and terminal ramifications, is, like the numerous dendrites, a continuation only of the ganglionic cell. This doctrine, which furnished the first monistic principle for the treatment of the nervous system, has been so fruitful in its influence in all practical and theoretical directions, that it may safely be said that the unusual activity and interest shown during the last ten years in neurological research has been nearly altogether due to the stimulus imparted to it by the doctrine of neurons. The doctrine has been the object of considerable adverse criticism, and has